PB-233 430

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS. NUMBER 9

Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C.

May 1973

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

PB 233 430

Number 9
May, 1973

SUMMARIES

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D. C. 20460

FOREWORD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is the ninth in a series of announcements of foreign documents received.

The original documents can be obtained through the library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

a. country
b. subject area
   - air
   - water
   - noise
   - pesticides
   - radiation
   - solid waste management

c. type of document
   - legal/legislative/regulatory
   - management/planning
   - scientific/technical
   - socio-economic

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC
SWIRS
PIC
NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

Library Systems Branch
Office of Planning and Management
Office of International Activities
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460

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Man's Right to Pure Air 16

Israel

Article/Source Title: Scientific Research in Israel, 1971. Prime Minister's Office. National Council for Research and Development.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972 (?), Tel Aviv
Pages: 316 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code
Control No. SO-320

Major items relating to environmental protection are included in the chapters mentioned below:

"Science in Israel, Introduction" (pp 30-32), which includes an organizational chart of the National Council for Research and Development, as of 1970-71, indicating within the Council's Life Sciences Division a section for "Environment," responsible for formation of R&D policy and programs relating to environment (air pollution, water quality, etc.). In environmental research, the Division cooperates with the Israeli Academy of Sciences and Humanities and coordinates research carried out in Israel on behalf of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Institutions of Higher Learning" (pp 51-105), provides a limited indication of environmental orientation of academic curricula at individual institutions.

"Regional and Environmental Studies"(pp 177-197), covers the following subjects: Negev Institute for Arid Zone Research; TAHAL -- Water Planning for Israel Ltd.; Oceanographic and Limnological Research Company, NCRD, Ltd.; Sea Fisheries Research Station; G. Mer Memorial Research Laboratory; Geological Survey of Israel; IMI -- Institute for Research and Development; Institute for Petroleum Research and Geophysics; Israel Institute of Petroleum; Desalination Plants; Israel Desalination Engineering Ltd.; Hydrological Service; Central Laboratory for Prevention of Air Pollution and Radiation Hazards; Israel Rural Building Research Center; Israel Meteorological Service; and Photogrammetric Engineering Co., Ltd.

Israel *See WATER (Israel)* -- Control Nos. SO-336 and SO-337

Japan

Article/Source Title: Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide. Decisions by the Cabinet. Environment Agency.
Date/Place of Publication: February 20, 1970
Pages: 7 (mimeo) *Langauge:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code
Control No. SO-321

The standards for carbon monoxide concentration set forth in Article 9 of the Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control state that the average value for 8 consecutive hours shall not exceed 20 ppm and that the average value for 24 consecutive hours shall not exceed 10 ppm. Subsequent remarks are made on the measuring method, steps necessary for attaining the standard (control of exhausts, diffusion of knowledge, traffic control, development of monitors), and general research.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulphur Oxides. Decisions by the Cabinet. Environment Agency.
Date/Place of Publication: February 12, 1969
Pages: 5 (mimeo) *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code
Control No. SO-322

In connection with Article 9 of the Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control, the standards for sulphur oxide are that 99% of the total hours throughout the year shall have a 0.2 ppm or lower concentration; 70% of days shall have an average of hourly values lower than 0.05 ppm; the hourly value will be held to 0.1 ppm at 88% or more of the total hours in the year. Other conditions are also presented as well as instruction for the fulfillment of the standards and remarks on maintenance and monitoring of the standard.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Ambient Air Quality Standards for Suspended Particulate Matter. Notification No. 1 of the Environment Agency.
Date/Place of Publication: January 11, 1972
Pages: 1 (mimeo) *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code
Control No. SO-323

The notification defines suspended particulate matter as particulates floating in the air with a diameter of 10 microns or less. Standards are set as the mean hourly value for a 24-hour period being less than 0.10 mg/m^3, or the hourly value being less than 0.20 mg/m^3. Other remarks are made on Article 9 of the Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Experts Committee Report for Ambient Air Quality Standard (Sulfur Oxides). Experts Committee for Ambient Air Quality Standard, Environmental Pollution Control Committee, Council for Living Environment.
Date/Place of Publication: January 1968
Pages: 8 (mimeo) *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code
Control No. SO-324

The report first appraises the effect of SO_2 pollution. It then turns to recommendations for threshold concentrations with respect to human health; after some specific examples it arrives at 0.05 ppm for the 24 hour average and 0.1 for the hourly value. Included is a list of the members of the Experts' Committee.

Japan

Article/Source Title: Provisional Measures for Photochemical Air Pollution. Direction of the Director of the Air Quality Bureau, Environment Agency.
Date/Place of Publication: July 1, 1972
Pages: 8 (mimeo) *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-325

The direction discusses countermeasures for stationary sources concerning nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, for automobile emissions (inspection, elimination devices, and gasoline additives), and prospects for a forecasting system. Special emphasis is placed in the remainder of the direction on health considerations.

Netherlands

Article/Source Title: An Introduction to TNO. The Organization for Applied Scientific Research.
Date/Place of Publication: no date/no city given (probably U.S.)
Pages: 16 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-326

This pamphlet which describes TNO [Torgespast-Natuurwetenschappelikj Onderzoek] -- the Organization for Applied Scientific Research, a nonprofit research and development organization established in the Netherlands in 1930, is published by the U.S. branch of TNO, located in Waltham, Massachusetts. TNO consists of a Central Organization and four special divisions: Industrial Research; Nutrition and Food; National Defense; and Health. The pamphlet states that the National Defense Research Organization has had extensive experience in monitoring and measuring air pollutants and with the improvement of existing equipment and the development of new equipment. Illustrated with black and white photographs.

Netherlands

Article/Source Title: Sulfur Dioxide - to what level is it acceptable? by L.J. Brasser, P.E. Joosting, and D. van Zuillen. Report G 300. Research Institute for Public Health Engineering.
Date/Place of Publication: July 1967, The Netherlands
Pages: 77 (mimeo) *Langauge:* English (originally published in Dutch, September 1966)
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-327

This study was originally published in Dutch in September 1966 by the Research Institute for Public Health Engineering, a division of TNO (Organization for Applied Scientific Research). It discusses the problems of establishing standards for SO_2 (sulfur dioxide) concentration as well as how to collect and measure the data; the effects of SO_2 on plant life and vegetation and the human organism; and the existing guides and standards in the U.S. and Europe. It concludes by examining SO_2 guides for the Netherlands. Includes tables and graphs.

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* "Air Pollution Across National Boundaries." Environment Planning and Conservation in Sweden. No. 19. Swedish Information Service. *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-328
Date/Place of Publication: November 1971, New York
Pages: 8 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This issue of the periodical is devoted to a short review of a study "Air Pollution Across National Boundaries: The Impact on the Environment of Sulphur in Air and Precipitation" prepared for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. The remarks are concerned principally with the effects of sulphur pollution, such as corrosion of metallic surfaces, the effects on the topsoil in forests, and acidification of lakes and rivers. A chart and some maps of Scandanavia for acid deposition through precipitation accompany.

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* "Environmental Yearbook." Environment Planning and Conservation in Sweden. No. 28. Swedish Information Service. *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-329
Date/Place of Publication: September 1972, New York
Pages: 6 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This issue contains a selection of information from the recently published National Environment Protection Board (EPB) 1971 yearbook. It offers remarks on new legislation, environmental hygiene, sulphur reduction in fuels and control of emissions, problems in dissemination of information, and the finances of water pollution control. Some attention is devoted to cases of acidification of lakes and of poisoning of fish by mercury. There is a graph of the increase in the number of sewage treatment plants, and a map of the 1970 survey of sulphur emission.

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* Gas Gas **Gas**. Stockholm Central Board of Administration. Information Committee. *Code*_____ *Control No.* SO-330
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Uppsala
Pages: 22 *Language:* Swedish/English/French/German/Russian
Source Repository: EPA

The booklet is a brief account of the natural gas industry in Sweden with particular attention paid to air pollution in connection with the processing and consumption of gas. There are many color photographs of facilities accompanying descriptions of processes, as well as two large diagrams of the latter.

Sweden *See WATER (Sweden)* -- Control No. SO-341

A I R

Yugoslavia *Article/Source Title:* "A Law for One Smokestack," Politika (Politics). *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: October 6, 1972, Belgrade *Control No.* SO-331
Page: 5 *Language:* Serbo-Croatian
Source Repository: EPA

The article discusses a meeting of the Slovenian Union for the Protection of the Human Environment. It also points out a law prompted by the Trbovlje II thermal power plant on smokestack height. The stack for the power plant will have to be 400 m high to dispose of harmful gases.

--- *Article/Source Title:* "International News," Clean Air. *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: Spring 1971, Brighton *Control No.* SO-332
Pages: 37-45 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

The second session, 25-29 January 1971, of the Working Party on Air Pollution Problems of the Economic Commission for Europe is summarized. It deals with extent and sources of air pollution, effects of pollutants, administrative and organizational pollution control measures, anti-pollution legislation, and other aspects of the problem. Summary remarks on activities in each of the participating countries follow.

Separate entries deal with the situation in Japan and the USA.

P E S T I C I D E S

Netherlands *See WATER (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-338

W. Germany *See WATER (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-338

R A D I A T I O N

Israel *See AIR (Israel)* -- Control No. SO-320 and *WATER (Israel)* -- Control No. SO-336

Sweden *Article/Source Title:* Tekniska Rapporter. Ref 8450-9669. *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: August 1972, Nykoping *Control No.* SO-333
Pages: 63 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This issue on affairs of nuclear technology contains under at least two of its headings bibliographical entries pertaining to radioactive pollution. These are under Health-Safety (p 33) and Waste Disposal-Processing (p 38).

SOLID WASTE

Japan

Article/Source Title: Present Situation and Problems Regarding Waste Disposal in Japan. Japan Resources Technical Institute.
Date/Place of Publication: June 1972, Tokyo
Pages: 4 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code

Control No. SO-334

The publication is a flier which capsulizes the situation in Japan concerning disposal of solid wastes. Estimates of waste in tons/day are given, a list of surveys run on industrial wastes in various districts, and a list of laws concerning pollution enacted in 1970. Some discussion is devoted to pollution problems which still remain and to the shortcomings of technology. Several technological areas needing development are noted.

WATER

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: First Annual Report of the Steering Committee on Water Quality. Department of the Environment.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 12 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code

Control No. SO-335

This is the first annual report of the Steering Committee on Water Quality of the British Department of the Environment on matters relating to water pollution. Main topics are: Organizations in the water pollution field in Britain (The Natural Environment Research Council, River Basin Committees); industrial discharges; public water supplies derived from rivers; accidental pollution; the storage of abstracted water; medical aspects of the water pollution problem; water quality monitoring; miscellaneous matters (various water pollution questions under investigation); and a summary of the year's activity of the Steering Committee.

Israel

Article/Source Title: "Environmental Health" by Betty Davies. Scopus, Vol. 26, No. 1. Issued by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
Date/Place of Publication: Spring 1971, Jerusalem
Pages: 17-20 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code

Control No. SO-336

The Laboratory of Environmental Health, established in 1965 as a unit of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School's Department of Medical Ecology, is concerned with pollutants of every kind. Most of the 25-worker staff are supported by research grants from Israel and the U.S., chiefly the Israel National Council for Research and Development, the Oceanographic and Limnological Research Co., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Public Health Service.

Current research at the Laboratory focuses on (1) nitrite and nitrate pollution of water supplies; (2) the detection of enteroviruses in

Israel (Control No. SO-336) *continued:*

drinking water and effective methods, other than chlorination, for disinfecting the polluted water; (3) isolation, purification, and identification of natural marine antiviral activity (MAVA); and (4) development of an environmental health course for all sutdents in the graduate public health program, as well as additional specialized courses for majors in the field. In this respect, a new graduate program in Human Environmental Sciences, planned for the School of Applied Science and Technology of the Faculty of Science, envisages the establishment of an Institute of Human Environmental Sciences for graduate courses in such fields as water quality management, air pollution, and radiation control.

Israel *Article/Source Title:* Research at the University of the Negev. Published by the Committee on Research and Equipment. (English version) *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: November 1971, Beersheva *Control No.* SO-337
Pages: 52 *Language:* English/Hebrew
Source Repository: EPA

This monograph contains, in English and Hebrew versions, information on highly technical processes which, in some instances, could conceivably be applied in the mechanical details of solving environmental pollution problems, but which are marginal to the subject as a whole.

The most pertinent item, under the heading "Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide in the Sea Water" (p 40), deals with the problem of air pollution from stack gases containing low concentrations of sulphur dioxide and the bicarbonate content of sea water as a potential medium for absorbing acid gases.

Israel *See AIR (Israel)* -- Control No. SO-320

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* The Rhine Pollution: A Case Study by the Netherlands' National Institute for Public Health. Ministry of Public Health and Environmental Hygiene. *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: June 1972, The Netherlands *Control No.* SO-338
Pages: 11 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This study, specially prepared for the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, describes the Netherlands discovery of, and its reaction to, an endosulfan (thiodan) poisoning of the Rhine. The pollution, which was discovered June 24, 1969, was traced to the vicinity of Geisenheim, West Germany, although its origin remains unknown. The pamphlet briefly describes the sampling program of the Rhine which the Netherlands undertook. One of the results of the incident was the institution of a regular sampling program by the Netherlands, which has revealed that considerable amounts of toxic materials are constantly present in the river. The pamphlet states

Netherlands (Control No. SO-338) *continued:*

that a better monitoring system should be formulated, and that more strict regulations forbidding direct disposal of waste and wastewater into the Rhine need to be made.

The pamphlet contains tables, graphs, and maps.

South Africa

Article/Source Title: Investigation into the Utilization of River Mouths, Lagoons and Vleis in the Republic of South Africa: Region from the Baakens River to the Kowie River. Vol. V. A Report by a Subsidiary Committee of the Planing Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. Department of Planning.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Pretoria
Pages: 23 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code

Control No. SO-339

This volume is an investigation into the utilization of river mouths, lagoons, and vleis in the Republic of South Africa. The investigation was made by the South African Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Council's predecessor, the Planning and Resources Advisory Council, and it considers potential utilization of water resources against the national and regional needs of South African society. Main topics are: The region as a whole; river mouths; and lakes; descriptions and recommendations are given for every body of water treated. Maps and references are included.

South Africa

Article/Source Title: Oceanology Bibliography. Department of Planning.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Pretoria
Pages: 251 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code

Control No. SO-340

This publication of the South African Department of Planning presents bibliographic references to approximately 3,000 articles and papers on technical, legal, political, and other relevant aspects of the ocean and its resources. The papers are selected from both technical and popular sources. Main topics under which papers are listed are: Activities, boundries (zones), economics, cables, chemistry, data, conservation, desalination, education, energy, engineering, exploration, food, geography, industries, legal, management, mining, organizations, planning, policy, pollution, ports and docks, recreation, research, resources, safety, security, technology, transportation, vessels, and weather.

W A T E R

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* See text for individual articles. Sweden Now. No. 2. *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm *Control*
Pages: see text *Language:* English *No.* SO-341
Source Repository: EPA

"Clean Water In, Clean Water Out" (pp 30-31). The closed-process water system used in the Munsjo pulp and paper mill is described. The system reduces to a minimum the consumption of fresh water and the discharge of waste water; it involves a compact basin which can be used either for sedimentation, flocculation or chemical precipitation with a very high percentage of purification in a 4.8 hour purification process. In 1971, the plant received the environment protection prize for anti-water-pollution.

"How Do You Want Your City?" (pp 20-23). The article opens with a discussion of the general problems of the city environment (Stockholm). It then turns to regulations which are being put on the composition of fuels. mainly sulfur (1% of weight) and of lead (.4 grams per liter), in order to control air pollution. The latter part remarks on city planning and in particular on the Regional Plan for development of Stockholm.

"Oil and the Environment" (pp 16-17). Several new devices for coping with waste oil and its disposal are described. They are a sloping steel conveyor belt for collecting oil from the surface of water, a detergent degreaser, an oil boom of plastic tubes and nylon net for restricting oil slicks, an oil slick collector, and a plant for recycling waste oil.

"Optimist-Pessimist" (pp 39-42). The views of two current authors in Sweden are discussed. They are Tor Ragnar Gerholm (optimist) and Gosta Ehrensvard (pessimist), and the books are respectively: Futurum Exaktum -- Continued Technical Development? Speculations on Problems that Must Be Solved Before the Year 2000 and Before-After. The two books view the question of the future and what it holds on terms of ecology and the environment with differing conclusions.

Sweden — *See AIR (Sweden)* -- Control No. SO-329

W. Germany — *See WATER (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-338

Yugoslavia — *Article/Source Title:* "Disposing of Dyes and Detergents," Politika (Politics). *Code*_____
Date/Place of Publication: Oct 4, 1972, Belgrade *Control*
Page: 7 *Language:* Serbo-Croatian *No.* SO-342
Source Repository: EPA

Workers of the research and development center of Energoinvest have begun work on a project for purifying the effluent waters of textile and leather industries. The main focus of the project is the contamination of rivers and lakes by detergents. The project will research equipment for such purification and should be complete within a year.

Czechoslovakia

Article/Source Title: Obcan a Zivotni Prostredi--Zakladni Otazky o Zivotnim Prostredi (The Citizen and His Environment: Basic Environmental Problems), ed. O. Ferfecky et al. Czechoslovakian Ministry of Construction and Technology.
Date/Place of Publication: June 1972, Prague
Pages: 68 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: EPA

Code
Control No. SO-343

This book contains five chapters which deal with the practice of environmental protection in Czechoslovakia. Emphasis is on Czechoslovakian environmental protection legislation, and on the work of the Czechoslovakian National Assembly (Ceska Narodni Rada) and National Committees (Narodni Vybory) in the creation and maintenance of a healthy environment. Legislation touching the various sectors of Czechoslovakian society is discussed and the protection of the natural, working and residential environment against the range of environmental nuisances and pollutants is described. The main environmental protection problems to be met in Czechoslovakia are detailed, and, in the final chapter, the application of international and foreign experience in environmental protection to the Czechoslovakian situation is discussed.

Czechoslovakia

Article/Source Title: Research Results, 1966-67. Research Institute for Building and Architecture.
Date/Place of Publication: 1968, Prague
Pages: 35 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Code
Control No. SO-344

This publication of the Czechoslovakian Research Institute for Building and Architecture sets forth the results of that institute's research in the years 1966-1967 in report and analysis form. The book comprises a total of eighteen reports divided into three main topical sections. The three main topics are: (I) Regional Planning, (II) Living Environment, Housing, and Residential Ensembles; and (III) The Economics and Use of Mathematical Methods in Construction. Charts, graphs, tables and data on the duration, personnel, classification, and financing of the various studies are also included.

Czechoslovakia *See GENERAL (USSR)* -- Control No. SO-353

E. Germany *See GENERAL (USSR)* -- Control No. SO-353

Finland *See GENEARL (Sweden)* -- Control No. SO-350

GENERAL

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: Sinews for Survival: A Report on the Management of Natural Resources. Department of Environment.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 74 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-345

This report on the management of Britain's natural resources was published for the British Department of the Environment. It is a study of public opinion on environmental questions undertaken at the request of the British Secretary of State for the Environment in connection with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June, 1972. Main topics are: "Inherit the Earth" (A discussion of societal growth and resource management); agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals, energy, water, wildlife, transport, recreation and appearance of the countryside; "Accepting the Challenge" (on concern for environmental problems in Great Britain), and recommendations. References are included.

Hungary

See GENERAL (USSR) -- Control No. SO-353

Israel

Article/Source Title: The Environment in Israel. 2d Edition. Ed. by Uri Marinov and Eitan Harel. Monograph of The Israel National Committee on Biosphere and Environment.
Date/Place of Publication: June 1972, Jerusalem
Pages: 89 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-346

The Israel National Committee on Biosphere and Environment, established in 1971 by Government directive, with officers and members appointed by the National Council for Research and Development and the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, is the main coordinating authority for all aspects of the environment. The Committee incorporates the "Israel Committee for the International Biological Program and the Biosphere" of the Academy.

The article on "Policy Bodies Concerned with the Environment" (pp 9-16), names and discusses the responsibilities of the three top-level Parliamentary (Knesset) and Governmental Committees established in 1970 and 1971 to deal with problems and solutions of environmental quality control. Mentioned in addition to the National Biosphere and Environment Committee are the Parliamentary (Standing) Committee for the Preservation of the Quality of the Environment and the Committee of Directors-General for Environmental Quality.

Three chapters (pp 17 to 24), describe the most important Israeli universities, technical and research institutes, and other organizations involved in environmental work and research on specific problems of the environment.

The remaining chapters in this monograph are concerned with substantive discussions of the planning, controls, antipollution measures, and reclamation projects undertaken in the fields of air, water, soil, and noise pollution and solid waste.

GENERAL

Israel — *See AIR (Israel)* -- Control Nos. SO-336 and SO-337 and *WATER (Israel)* -- Control No. SO-320

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Plant Engineering: Pollution Control." CEER: Chemical Economy & Engineering Review.
Date/Place of Publication: April 1972, Tokyo
Page: 66 *Language:* English
Source Repository: LOC

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-347

This announcement mentions several Japanese industrial enterprises which are developing their engineering facilities in the field of pollution control. Shimizu Construction, which in 1971 established the Environmental Technology Division within its own organization, has formed a tie-up with Ebara Manufacturing to strengthen its engineering functions in the pollution control field.

Ohbayashi Gumi has decided to set up Nihon Catalytic jointly with Catalytic (U.S.) and Chisso Corp., for the purpose of providing engineering services concerning environmental pollution control systems. Taisei Construction and Kazima Construction also plan joint companies with U.S. firms.

Shimizu Construction has been engaged in various pollution control fields, such as, air cleaning in business offices and building and drain systems for paper-pulp and food plants. Ebara has patents and know-how concerning drain systems.

Netherlands — *See AIR (Netherlands)* -- Control No. SO-326

Poland — *See GENERAL (USSR)* -- Control No. SO-353

Romania — *See GENERAL (USSR)* -- Control No. SO-353

South Africa

Article/Source Title: See text for individual articles. Habitat RSA.
Date/Place of Publication: March 1972, Johannesburg
Pages: see text *Language:* English/Afrikaan
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-348

"Cleaner Air, Rivers and Environment" by J. Clarke (pp 57-59). The article presents a series of "What is to be done?" questions in each of the major pollution areas. In connection with air, it compares the RSA unfavorably to England and asks if it is not necessary to be severe on industry. Most local authorities are not capable of complying with water quality control standards and the country has been too slow in formulating a noise code. There are not enough controls on agriculture in respect to erosion (400 million tons of soil erode annually into the Orange River Dam alone) and something must be done about the production of solid waste such as drink cans and nonreturnable bottles.

South Africa (Control No. SO-348) *continued:*

"Defacement of the Environment in Expanding Urban Complexes" by D. Page (pp 31-35). This article considers pollution to be all negative aspects in Man's environment, especially in the five basic human needs: food, shelter, social intercourse, mental orientation, and opportunity for self-realization. Phases in the history of town planning are discussed with remarks on the English practice of establishing "green belts." There is a proposal for pollution mapping similar to contour mapping.

"Inaugural Address." Sen. J. P. van der Spuy (pp 4-9). This opening address to the conference "Man and His Environment," held at Stellenbosch, October 1971, mentions a few of the pioneering figures in ecology such as J. W. Bews, Eugene Marais, and Gen. Smuts (principal founder of the National Veld Trust). Mention is made also of the first Soil Conservation Act and the Water Act of 1956, and the South African Council for the Conservation and Utilization of the Soil.

"Man and His Environment" by Meiring Naude (pp 10-19). This contribution to the conference "Man and His Environment" is a brief survey of the problems man encounters in his present environment. There are remarks on the results of population increase (food and water supply, urbanization and attendant crime increase). The author points out the dangers for South Africa from heavy metals, pesticides, and fertilizers in water, the role of the electric industry in air pollution, and the harmful effects of noise from various sources. The major argument is that action must be taken only after great thought, without resorting to hasty sanctions against industry.

"Pollution as a General Phenomenon" by G. J. Groekhuysen (pp 23-27). The author proposes that the roots of the pollution problem are in the mere fact that man became dominant over his environment through thought and tools. On this basis, pollution is defined as any human activity resulting in destruction of natural resources. The dramatic example of pesticides is used, especially DDT, presenting its behavior in the natural food chain and ultimate lethal effects.

"The Technological Era: Danger of Choking in Progress" by E. Thorrington-Smith (pp 85-97). The author weighs the advantages of technological advancement against the necessary negative side effects, considering a long history of environmental disasters and an equally long history of solutions. He then turns to South Africa in particular and discusses activities of the National Institute for Water Research (indexing of river systems and studies of the ocean). The major point in the general remarks on industry and the environment is that different standards may be acceptable depending on the stage of industrial development. For instance, an under-developed country may well be content with far lower pollution standards than a fully industrialized country. Mention is made of a newly authorized Special Subsidiary Committee on Pollution within Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Council.

GENERAL

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "The Conference: A Success, but Some Criticism." Environment Planning and Conservation in Sweden. No. 29. Swedish Information Service.
*Code*_____
Control No. SO-349
Date/Place of Publication: October 1972, New York
Pages: 4 *Langauge:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Included in this issue are remarks by various personages in Swedish administration and technology on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm. These are from the points of view of industry, scientific research, the City of Stockholm administration, and the President of the conference. Special mention is made of the plans of industry to form an international industrial agency for environment protection to assist the United Nations.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: PCB Conference. National Swedish Environment Protection Board.
*Code*_____
Control No. SO-350
Date/Place of Publication: September 29, 1972, Stockholm
Pages: 100 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

The papers of the conference on PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) are assembled into this volume. They cover a multitude of aspects to the problem of PCB which is very difficult to degrade and very easily accumulated in living organisms. The papers cover its history, its use in industry, and experience in Finland. Another session produced papers on the effects of PCB on various types of wildlife, and yet another concentrated on radioactive labelling and prospects for destruction of PCB. A list of participants in the conference is included.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "Report on National Physical Planning." Environment Planning and Conservation in Sweden. No. 23. Swedish Information Service.
*Code*_____
Control No. SO-351
Date/Place of Publication: March 1972, New York
Pages: 6 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

The issue presents some of the material in a report on physical planning by the Swedish Ministry of Physical Planning and Local Government (Dec 1971). Remarks are made on the problems of oil transport and oil pollution, on the problem of conservation of natural resources in the face of pollution, and on the use of land for recreation or industry. Three maps included in the issue give some of the very general long-term recommendations of the Ministry, and there is also some mention made of legislation needed.

GENERAL

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "Research/Education Centers." Environment Planning and Conservation in Sweden. No. 30. Swedish Information Service.
Date/Place of Publication: November 1972, New York
Pages: 5 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-352

This issue presents some of the different programs set up by government agencies and universities. No attempt has been made to list all. The first topic is the Research Committee of the Environment Protection Board which has set up eight expert groups on various aspects of the environment. Other groups are the Environmental Studies Program of the University of Lund which does no research of its own; the Center for Environmental Sciences which is largely concerned with research coordination and information; and the Royal College of Agriculture which is concerned with problems such as pesticides and water pollution. A graph of distribution of grants is attached.

Sweden *See WATER (Sweden)* -- Control No. SO-341

USSR

Article/Source Title: Ochrana Zivotniho Prostredi v Clenskych Zemich Rady Vzajemne Hospodarske Pomoci (Environmental Protection in Member States of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid) by Dr. Antonin Sum. Ministry of Construction and Technology.
Date/Place of Publication: May 1972, Prague
Pages: 100 *Language:* Czech
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____
Control No. SO-353

The book contains six chapters which deal in detail with the area of environmental protection as practiced in the Eastern European Socialist states. Specific areas covered are environmental protection legislation in the various Eastern European Socialist states, government and non-government environmental protection organizations in these nations, the work of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid in the environmental field, and international cooperation for environmental protection, both in Eastern Europe and beyond its borders. More specifically, the work of all the above in protecting the natural, residential, and working environment against industrially- or socially-caused damage, noise, radiation, and the like is described. The new field of environmental law, the peaceful use of atomic energy, and construction/urbanization planning with respect to environmental protection are also discussed.

GENERAL

West Germany

Article/Source Title: Materialien zum Umwelt-programm der Bundesregierung - 1971 (Materials Relating to the Environmental Program of the Federal German Government). Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.
Date/Place of Publication: October 14, 1971, Bonn
Pages: 725 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-354

This book is a compilation of reports and studies by "project groups" of specialists in the various environmental and pollution fields, undertaken in the course of the environmental program of the West German government. Members of the "project groups" came from science, government, industry, and other spheres. The main topics reported on by the respective "project groups" are as follows: Nature and the landscape, waste removal, environmental chemicals and pesticides, radioactivity, water management, ocean and coastal waters, air, noise, technology and the environment, the construction industry, the chemical industry, traffic, glass, ceramics, stones, and earth, energy, and urban construction and planning. An appendix elaborates on the W. German government's Environmental Program. Numerous charts, tables, and references are included.

Yugoslavia

Article/Source Title: "Man's Right to Pure Air," Borba (Battle).
Date/Place of Publication: June 25, 1972, Belgrade
Page: 12 *Language:* Serbo-Croatian
Source Repository: EPA

*Code*_____

Control No. SO-355

The article mentions that in the course of preparing the Yugoslav delegation for the Stockholm convention, a monograph on problems of the environment in the country was produced. It and the remainder of the article deal with the growth of population and industry as a source of pollution, the effect of pollution on the countryside in general, and a brief survey of the Yugoslav laws on water and air pollution and conservation. The concerns of the delegation at the convention are reiterated, principally the amendment offered by Yugoslavia but not passed: that bilateral and multilateral talks be arranged among countries with certain common problems of pollution. In particular, this amendment would concern talks with Italy on the Adriatic and conferences with many European countries on the problem of the Danube basin.

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